

BookletChartTM

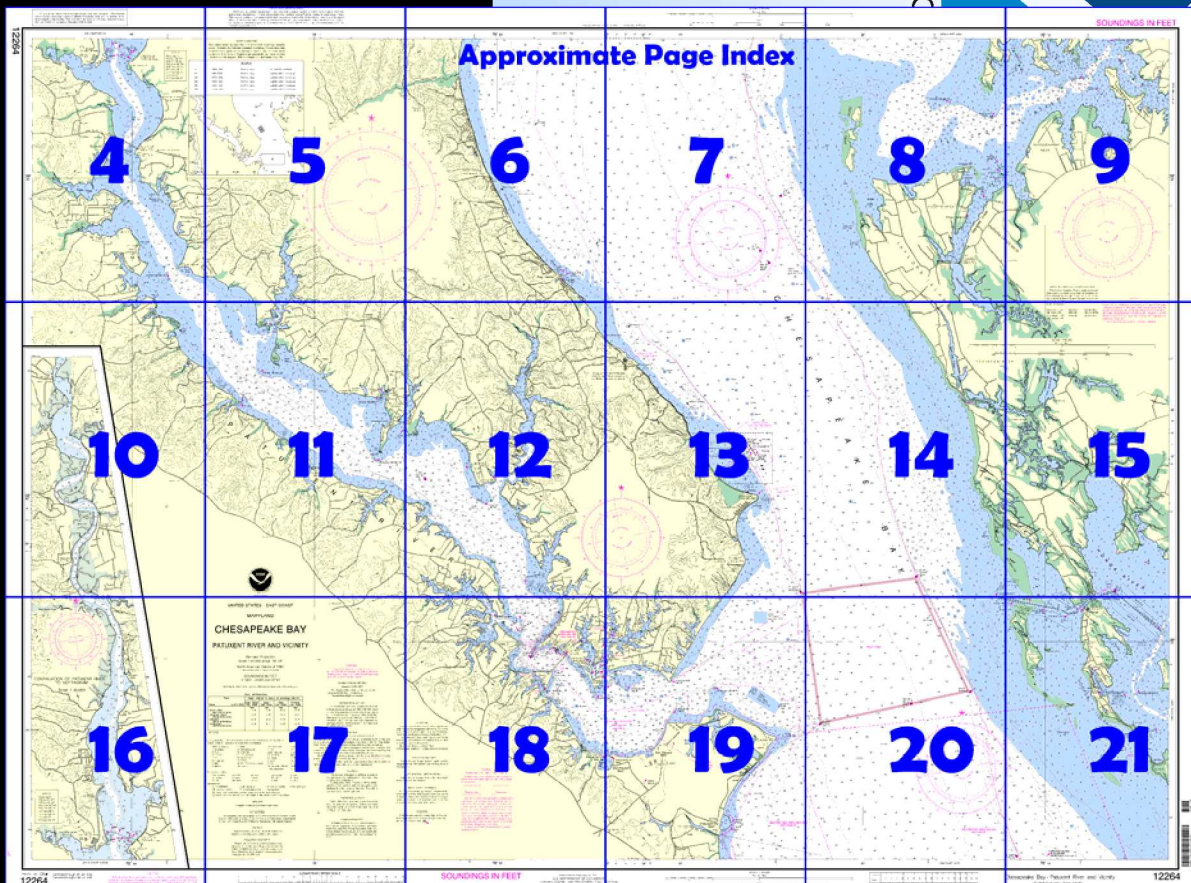
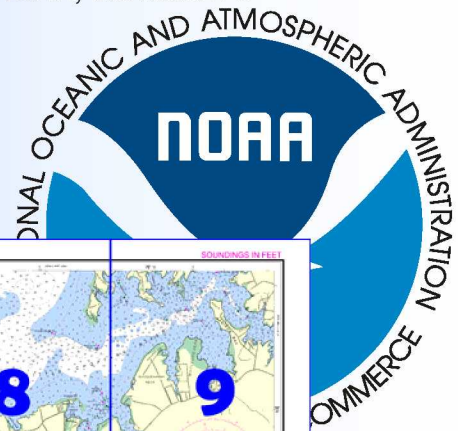
Chesapeake Bay - Patuxent River and Vicinity

(NOAA Chart 12264)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

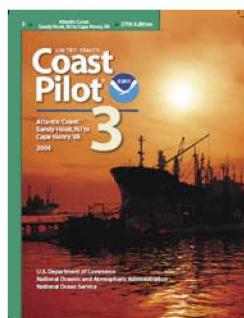
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 13 excerpts]

- (18) **Cedar Point** The shoal extending 0.5 mile eastward is marked at its outer end by a lighted buoy.
- (20) The Patuxent River has depths of 25 to 30 feet in the approach; 30 to over 100 feet for 16 miles; 23 feet to the Benedict highway bridge; 10 feet for 12 miles to within 2 miles of Nottingham; 6 feet for 5 miles; 3 feet to Hills Bridge. The principal shoals are marked by lights and daybeacons
- (21) Anchorage can be had off Patuxent

River; shelter from westerly winds is found in depths of 20 to 30 feet close to shore on the north side of the approach.

(22) Bottom in Patuxent River channel is mostly soft as far as the Benedict highway bridge; vessels can anchor where convenient. Small vessels anchor in the creeks back of Solomons Island.

(23) The current velocity is 0.4 knot off Drum Point.

(24) Marine supplies are along the Patuxent River, Back Creek and Mill Creek. Facilities are in Town Creek, Cuckold Creek, Island Creek, and Benedict.

(26) The shoals off Fishing Point and **Hog Point** are marked at their ends by lights.

(30) **Solomons Island**. The shoal that extends 500 yards southward from **Sandy Point** at the south end of the island is marked at its outer end by a light.

(31) **Back Creek** and **Mill Creek** have a common entrance between Solomons Island and the mainland. The marked main approach has depths of 20 to 25 feet. The second marked approach, between the middle ground and the mainland to the northward, has depths of 12 feet.

(34) The Back Creek cove has depths of 15 feet.

(35) Back Creek has depths of 12 feet for 0.7 mile above the cove, thence 10 to 6 feet for another 0.5 mile.

(36) **Mill Creek**; depths of 16 to 12 feet for 1.2 miles and 10 to 4 feet for 1 mile.

(37) **Town Point**. A shoal with a daybeacon at its outer end extends 175 yards east of Town Point. **Town Creek**, marked at the entrance by a light, is entered about 0.5 mile south-southwestward of Town Point. The entrance light marks the outer end of a shoal that extends southward from the northern entrance point. In July 1980, depths of 5 to 12 feet were reported in the creek. Several small-craft facilities are on Town Creek.

(41) **Point Patience**; a light marks the west side of a shoal extending southward. The current is strong within 25 yards of the light. The Government piers on the east and west sides of the point have depths of 20 feet or more at their outer ends.

(42) **Cuckold Creek** and **Mill Creek** have a common entrance at Mile 4.7W. A daybeacon marks the outer end of the shoal that extends 0.4 mile southeastward from the point on the north side of the entrance, and daybeacons mark the entrance channel. The channel entrance is marked on the south side by a light. Gasoline and supplies are available at **Clarks Wharf**. Depths at the fuel pier are about 6 feet.

(43) Cuckold Creek has depths of 15 to 11 feet for 1 mile, thence 10 to 4 feet into the several arms. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and supplies are available.

(44) **Hellen Creek**; the depth was 6 feet across the bar at the entrance; thence depths of 5 feet were reported available for 1 mile into the creek; the deeper water favors the east side of the entrance. The creek is used as a small-boat harbor

(45) **St. Leonard Creek**, has depths of 15 to 10 feet for 2 miles, then shoals to 1 foot at the head, 3.5 miles above the entrance. Safe anchorage in any weather is available in depths of 15 to 21 feet, 0.5 mile above the entrance. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available 2 miles above the mouth. The shoal that extends southward from **Petersons Point** is marked at its outer end.

(48) **Island Creek** has depths of 8 to 10 feet for 1 mile; there are unmarked shoals along the west side of the entrance; a light marks the east side of the entrance.

(49) **Broomes Island**. Gasoline and supplies are at the oyster piers.

(50) **Nan Cove** is entered by a marked dredged channel which leads to a basin in the upper end of the east arm; the controlling depths were 2 feet in the west half and 3½ feet in the east half, and 4 feet in the basin.

(51) A channel, marked at the entrance by a light, leads to a marina at **Cat Creek**. In 1980, the channel had a depth of 3 feet. Gasoline, diesel fuel, some supplies, berths, a sewage pump-out station are available.

(52) **Battle Creek** has depths of 10 to 7 feet for 1.5 miles. Private daybeacons mark the channel through the shoals. A shoal which extends 0.3 mile southwestward from the point on the east side of the entrance is marked at its outer end by a light.

(60) **Offshore Terminal**. A **safety zone** is in the vicinity of the LNG terminal.

(61) **Flag Harbor** had depths of 7 feet in the entrance channel and small-boat basin. The 600-foot stone jetties on either side of the entrance are almost covered at high water and marked at their ends by lights.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE B

Private lights
Fl G 4s 10ft "27"
Fl R 4s 10ft "28"
Fl G 2.5s 12ft "29"
Fl R 2.5s 12ft "30"
Fl Y 2.5s 10ft "A"
Fl Y 2.5s 10ft "B"
Fl Y 2.5s "C"
Fl Y 2.5s 12ft "D"

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NOTE C


Strong currents exist in this area creating hazardous navigating conditions. Use extreme caution.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Maryland State Grid is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals thus: 
The last three digits are omitted.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.



CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
 (Accurate location)  (Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION


Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details, see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Heathsville, VA	WXM-57	162.40 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Washington, DC	KHB-36	162.55 MHz
Manassas, VA		

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

AIDS TO NAVIGATION



Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.



Corrected through NM Jul. 14/07
Corrected through LNM Jul. 3/07

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES


Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.
Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.
Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: 
Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	GrS grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this and critical corrections. Charts are printed and Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their sale about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NO help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix help@OceanGrafix.com.

12264

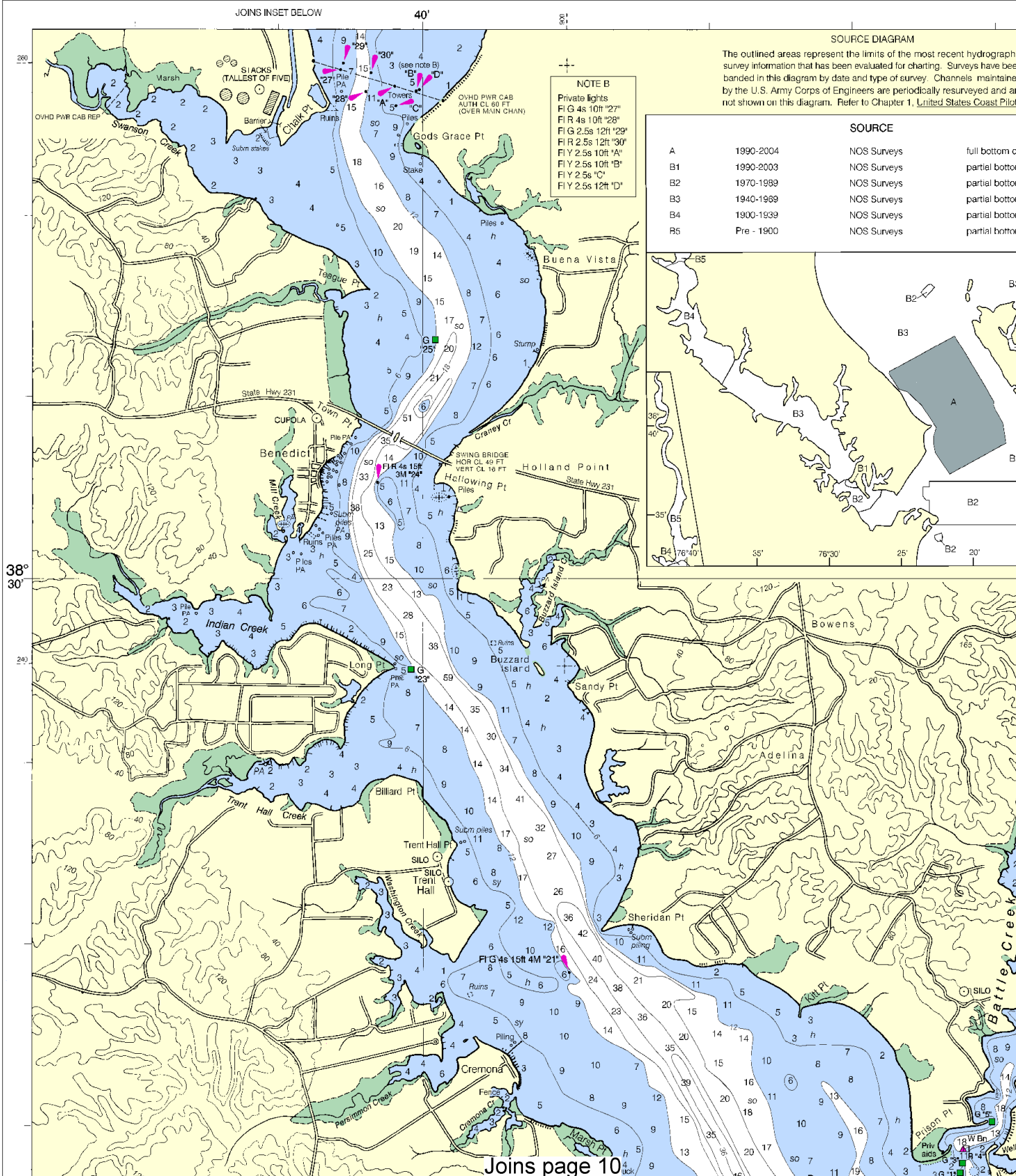
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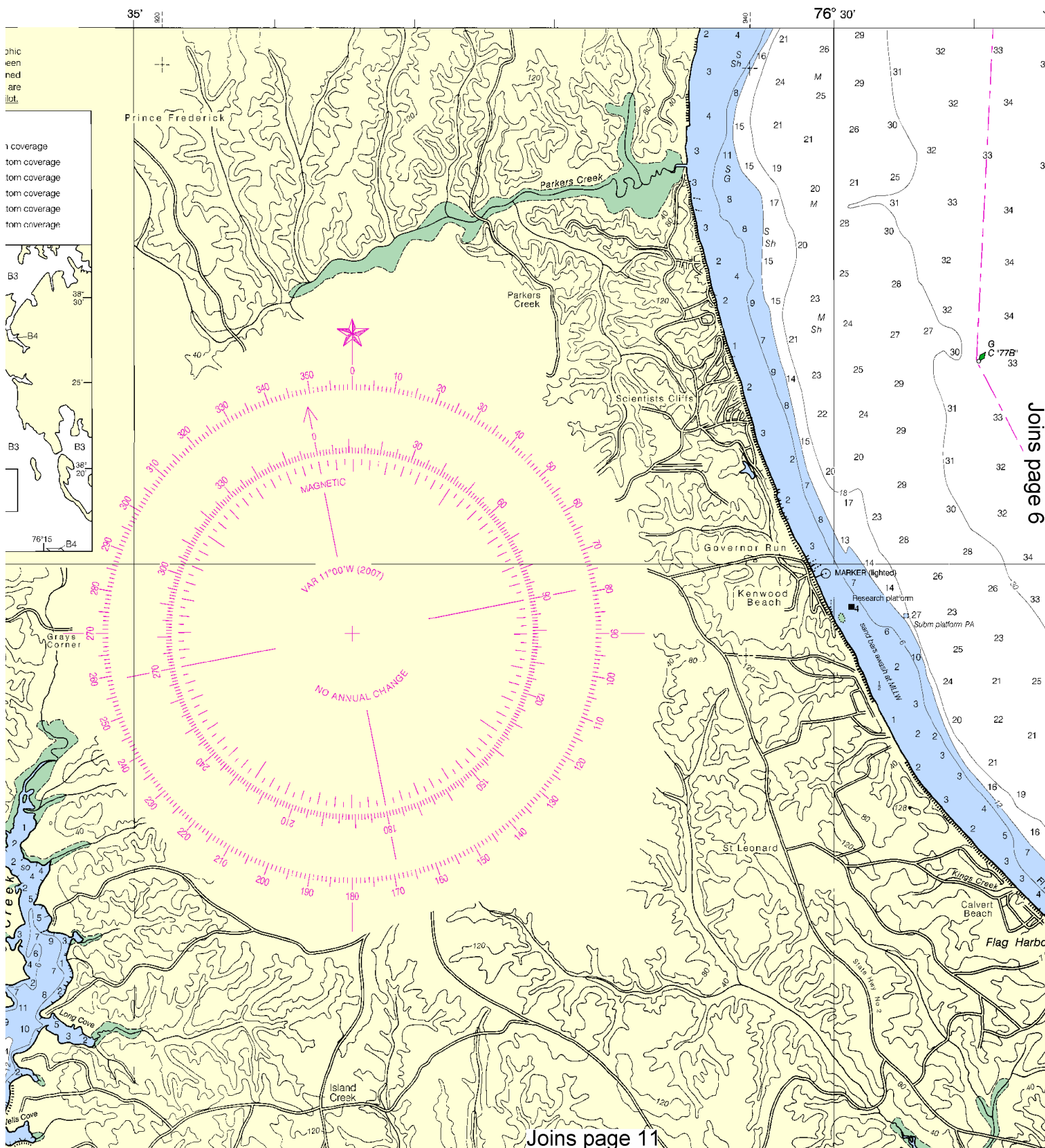


Printed at reduced scale.

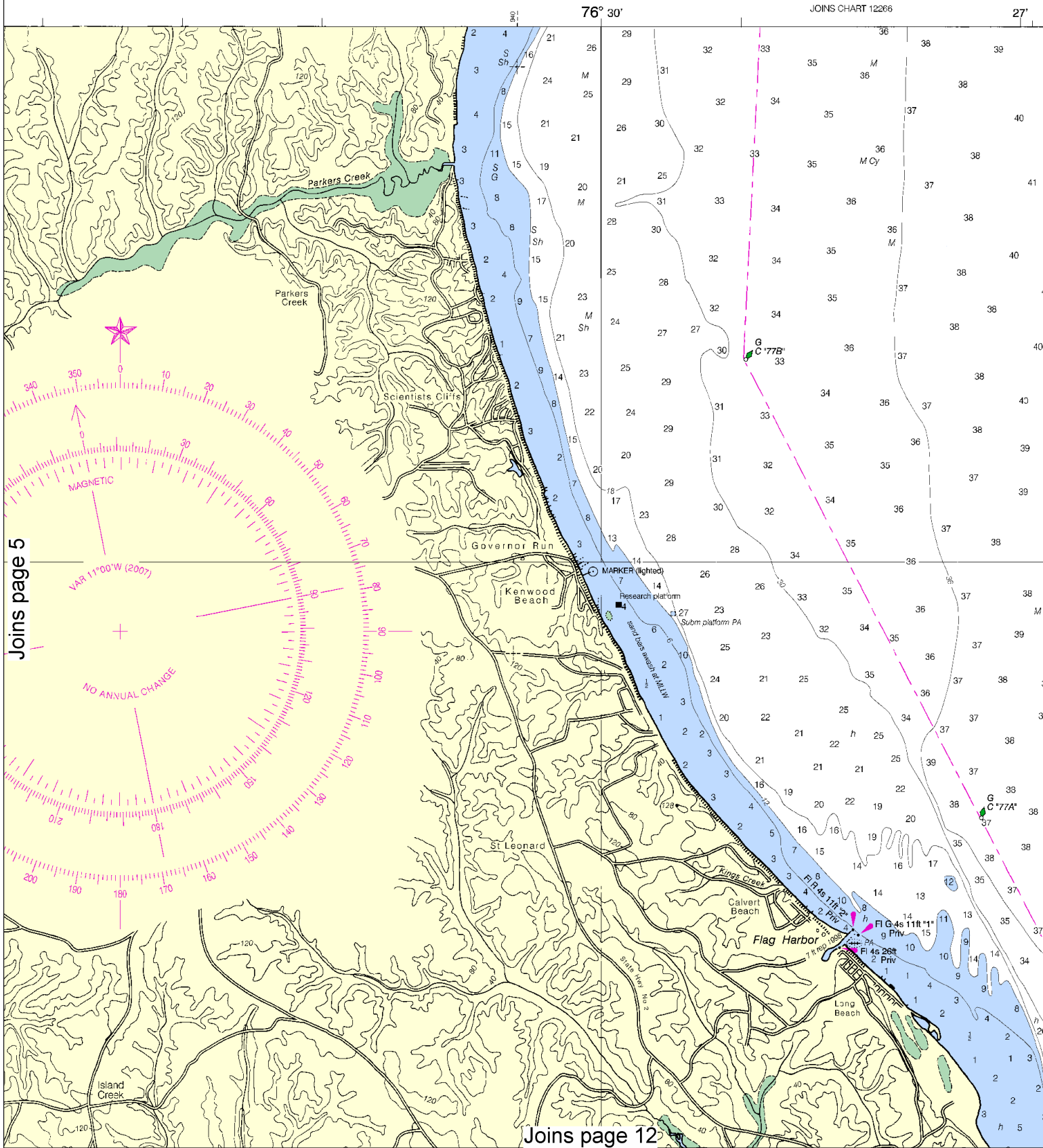
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

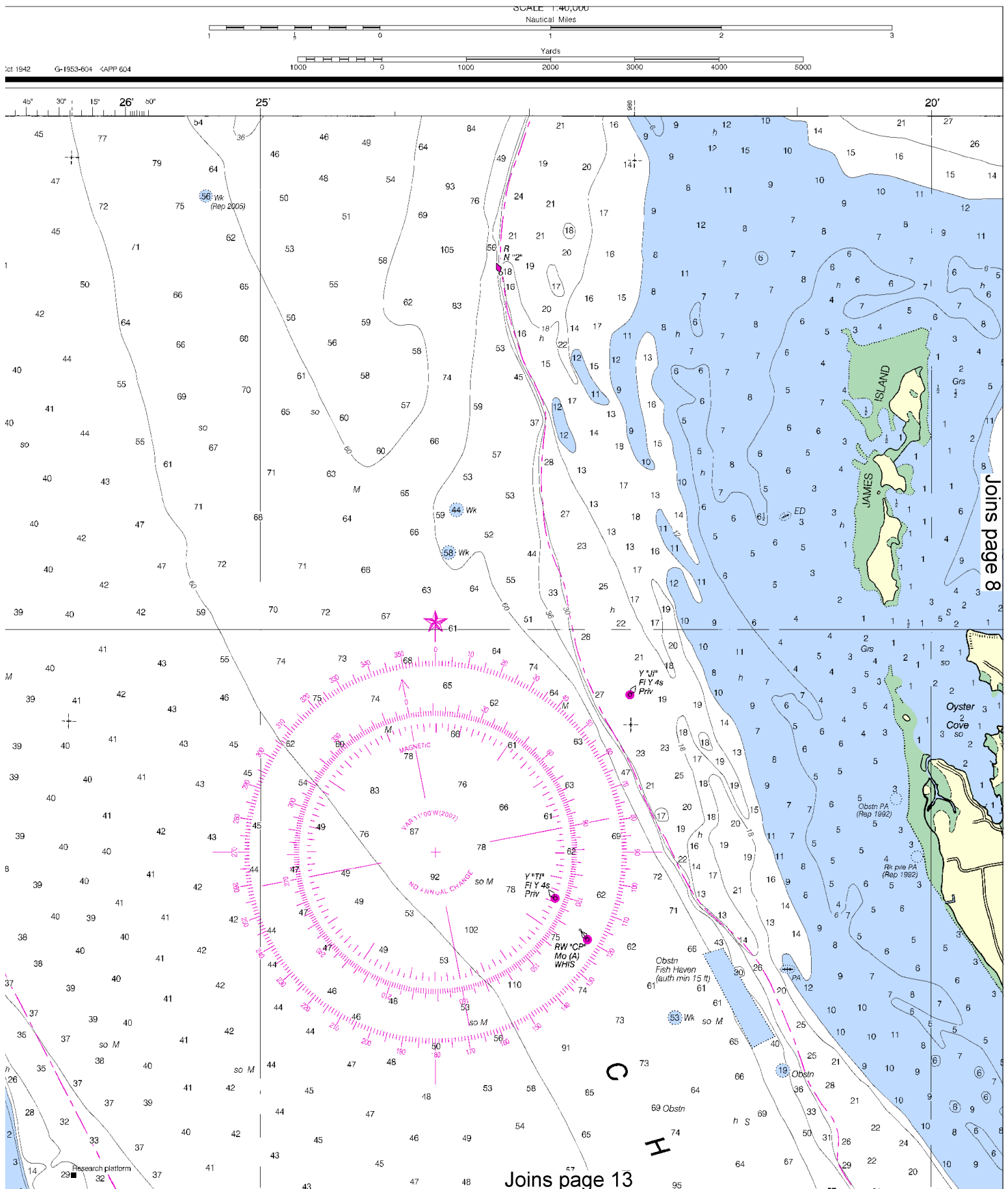


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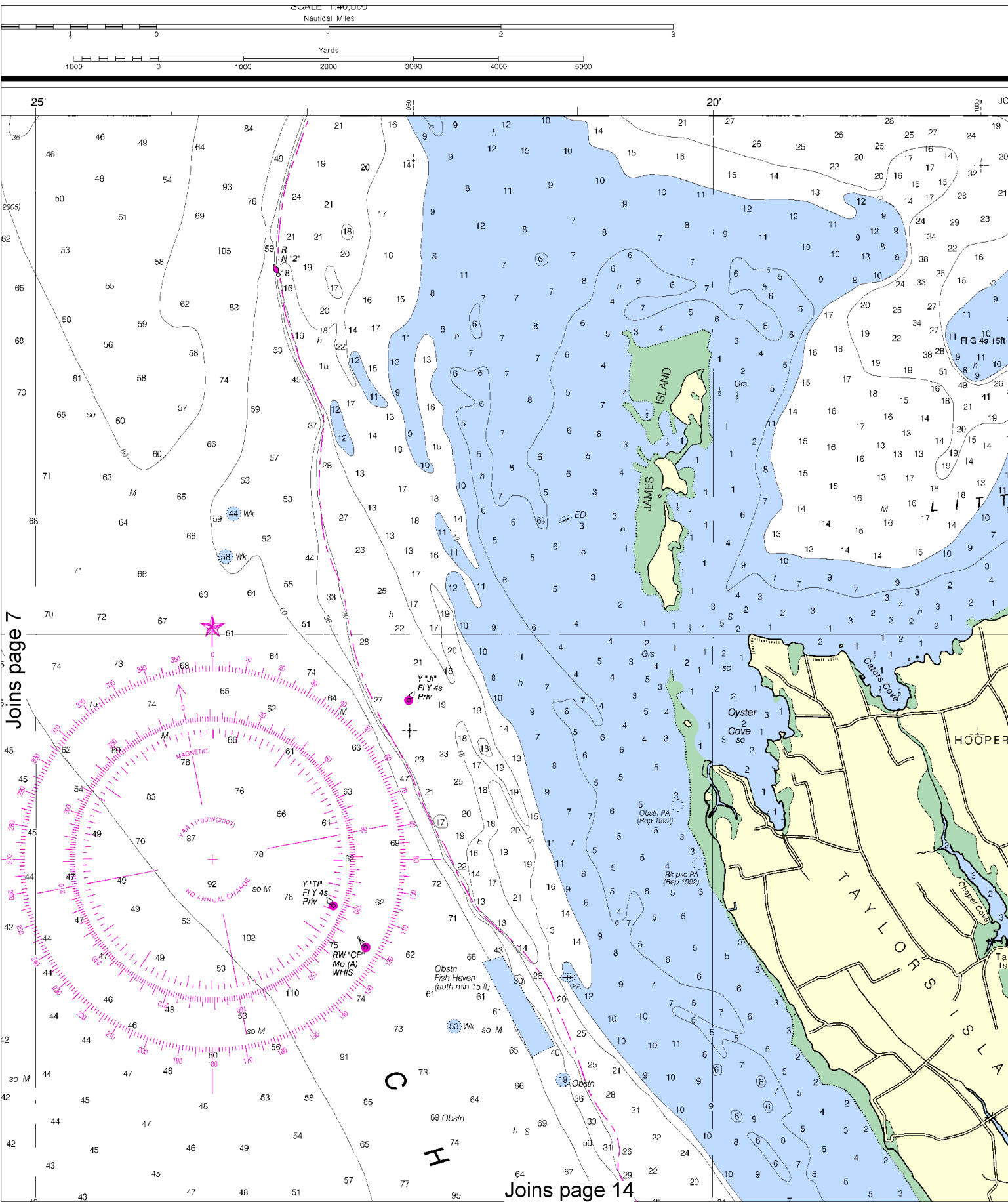
SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.





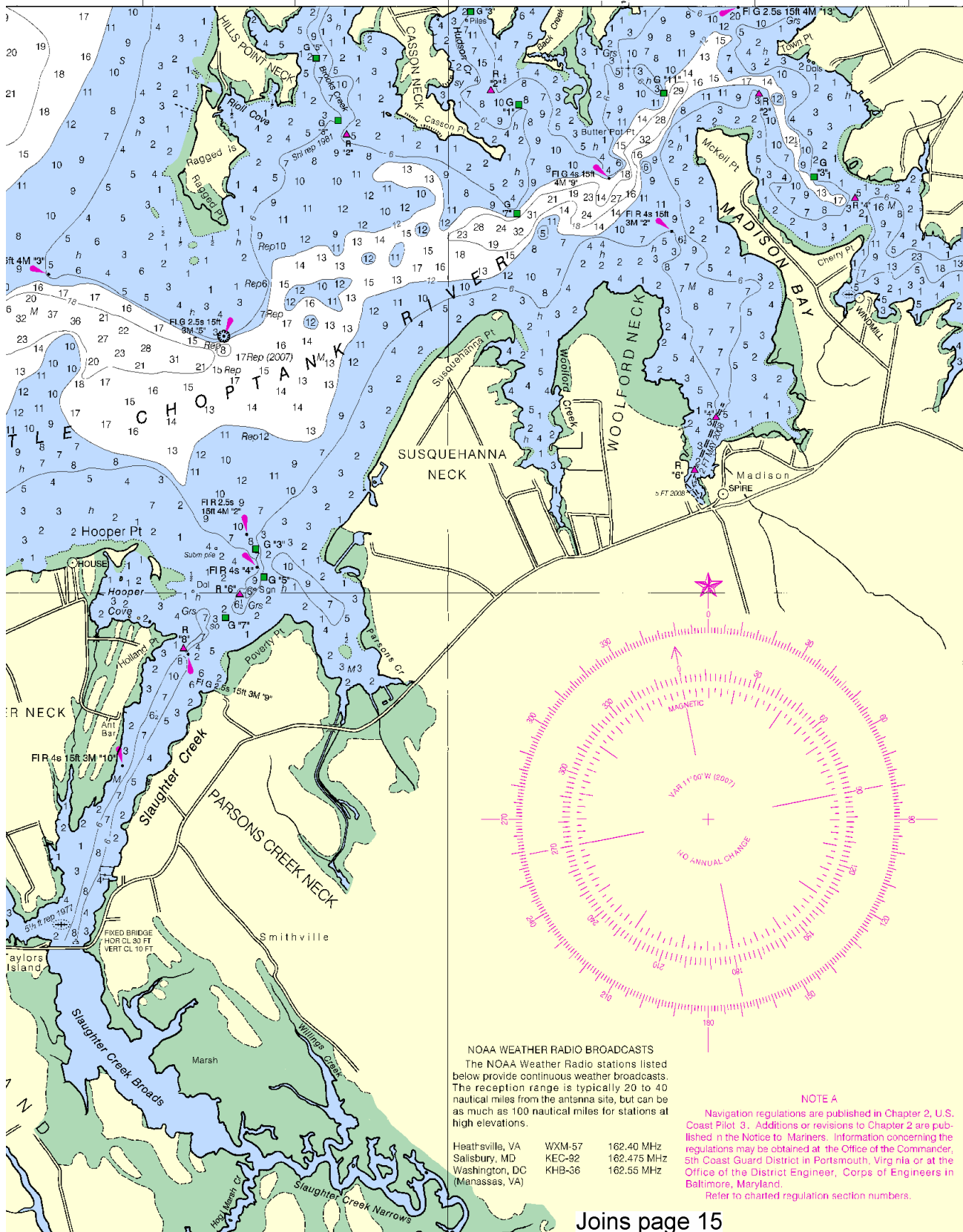
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0511 2/1/2011,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0711 2/12/2011,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

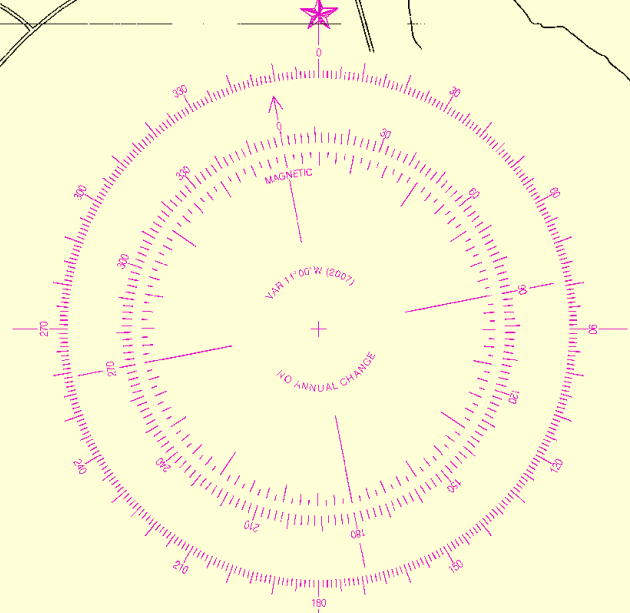
JOINS CHART 12266

76° 15'



JOINS CHART 12266

38° 30'



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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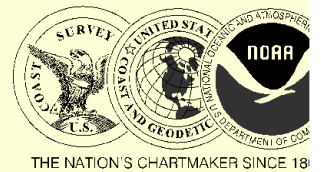
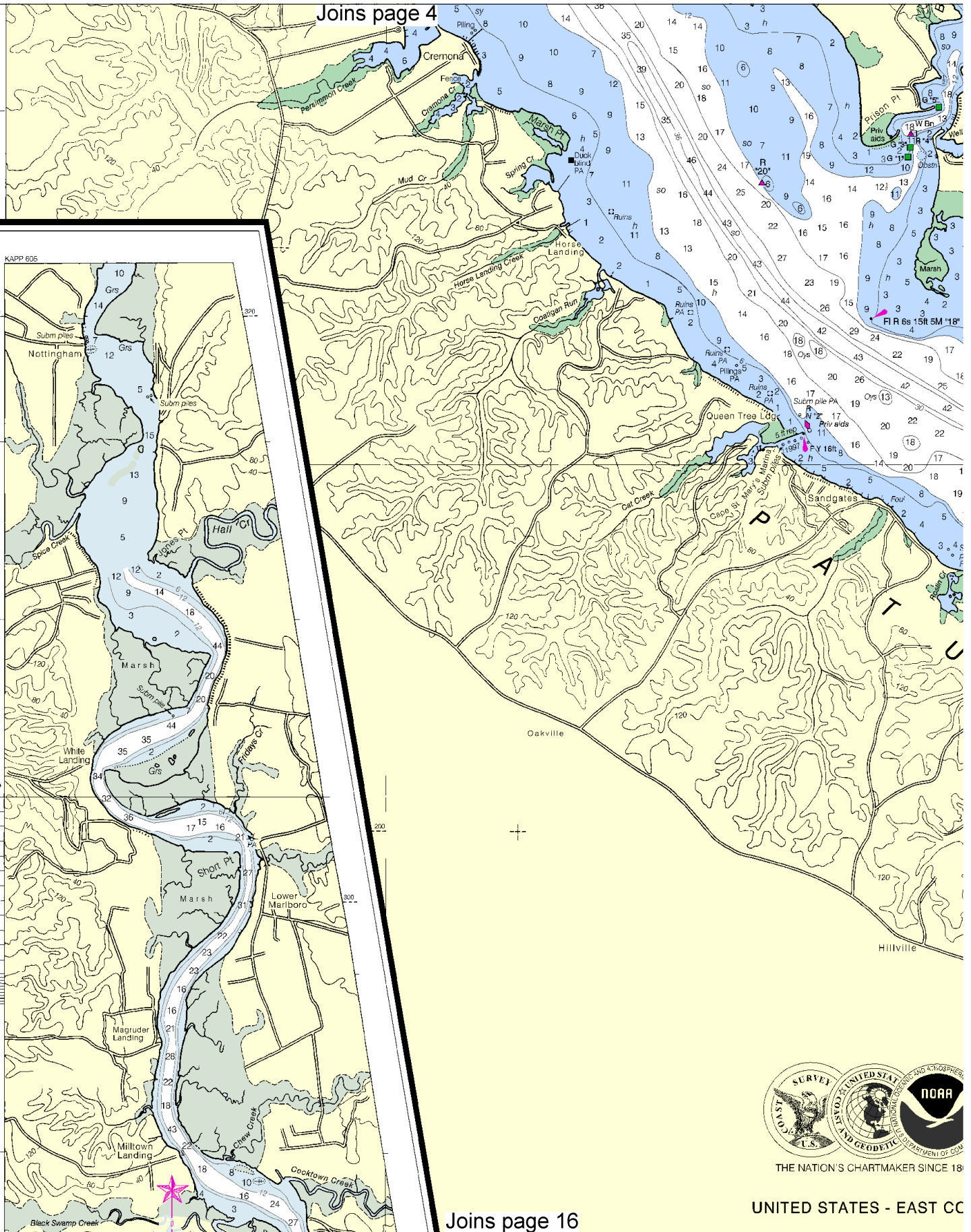
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Joins page 15

Joins page 4



UNITED STATES - EAST CO

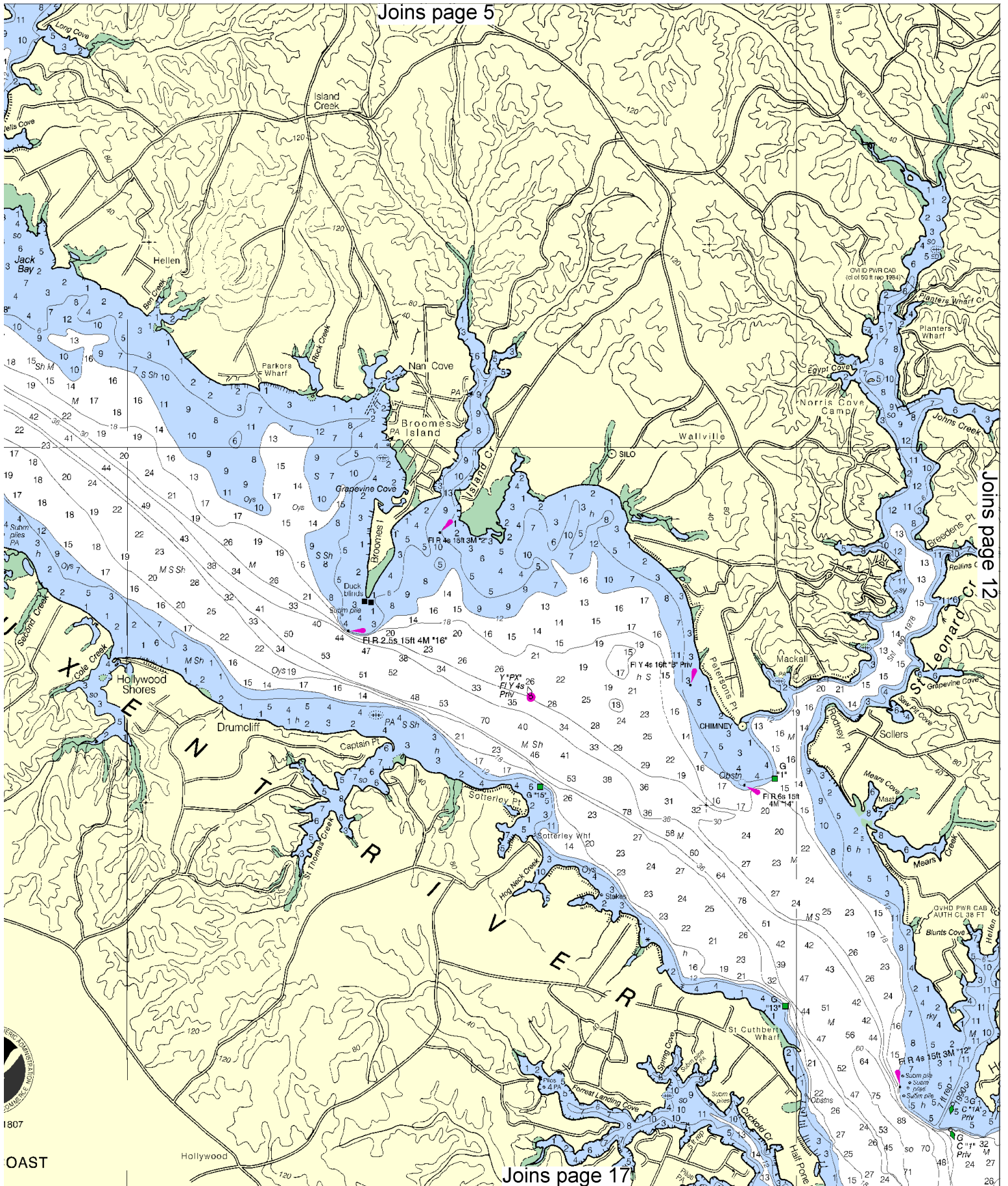


Printed at reduced scale.

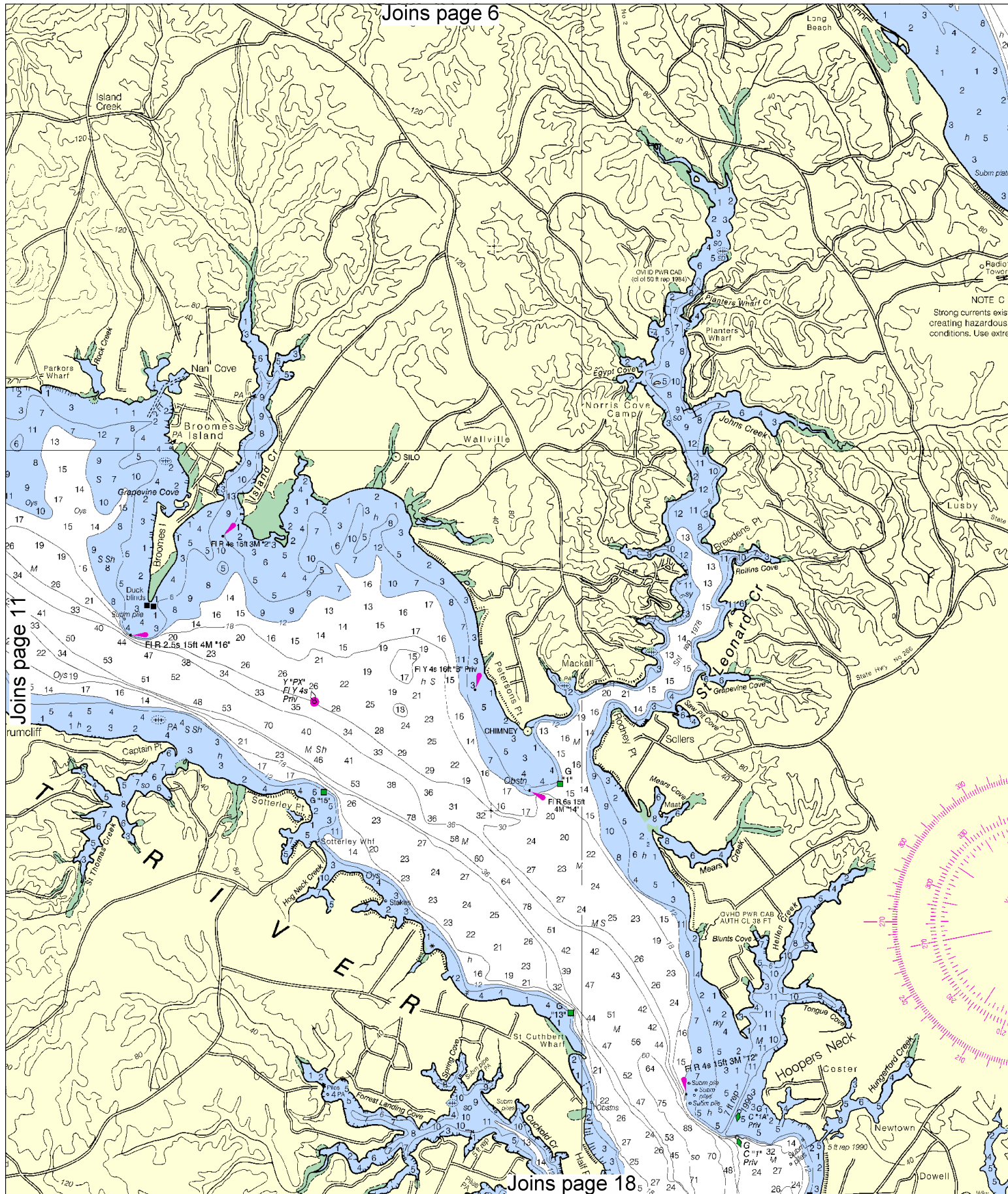
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

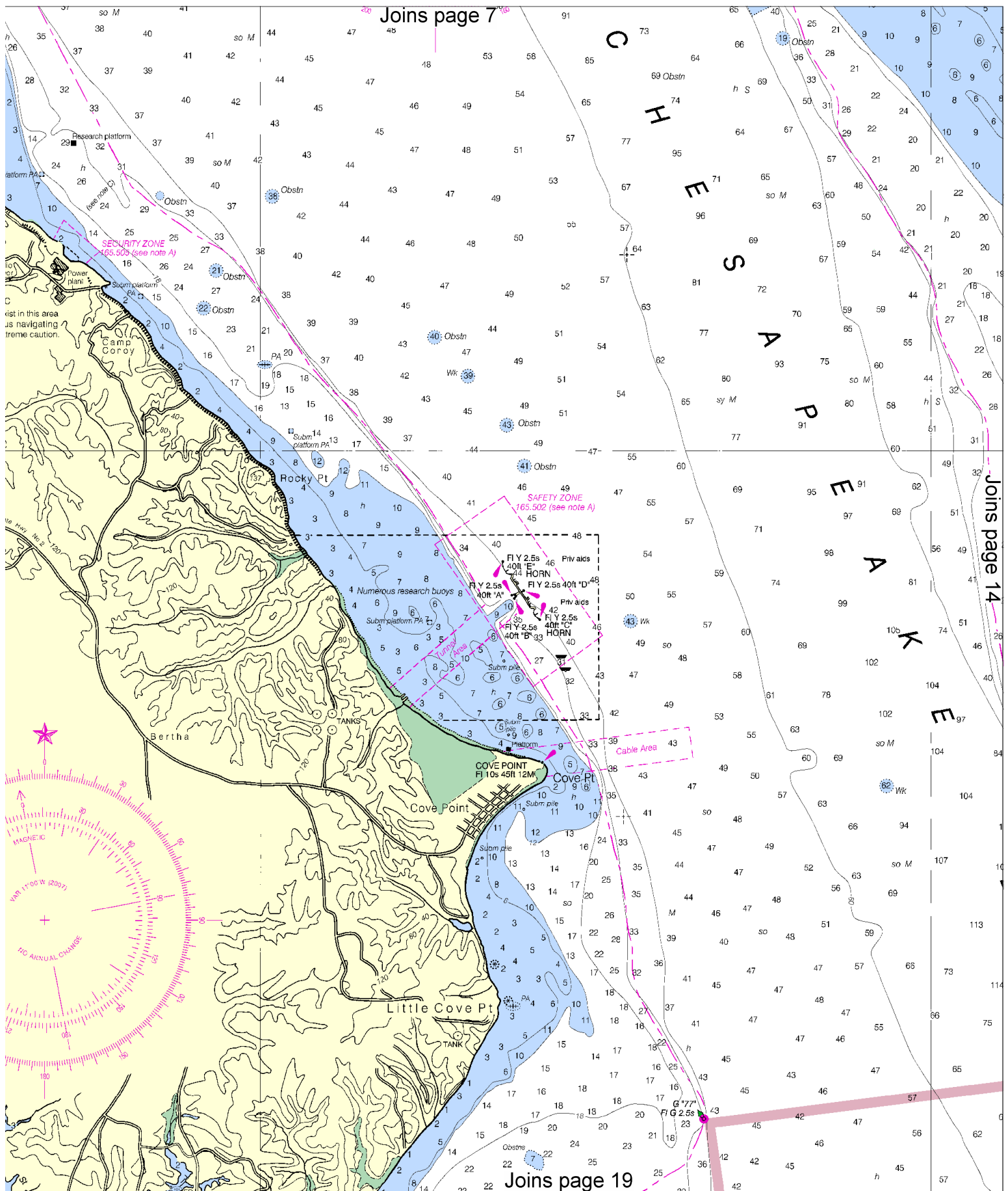
See Note on page 5.

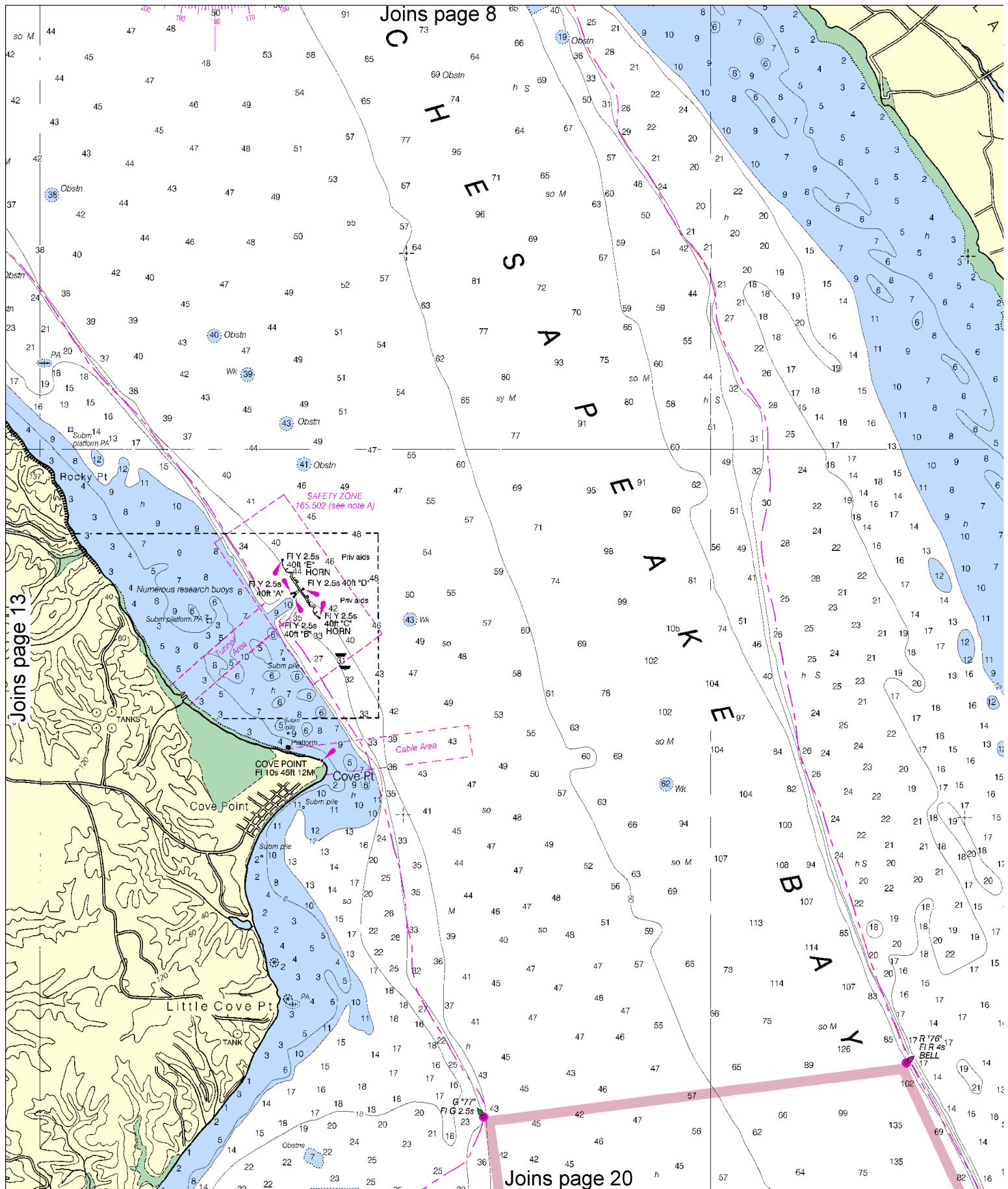




Joins page 12







Joins page 8

Joins page 13

Joins page 20

14



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9

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SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

ROBINSON NECK

Joins page 21

Joins page 10



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MARYLAND

CHESAPEAKE

PATUXENT RIVER AND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 24'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum	
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean Lower Low Water
Drum Point	(38°19'N/76°25'W)	1.8	1.8
Bromes Island	(38°25'N/76°33'W)	2.0	2.0
Benedict	(38°21'N/76°40'W)	2.4	2.4
Nottingham	(38°43'N/76°42'W)	3.8	3.8

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide static tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tides.noaa.gov> (May 2007)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Ad to Navigation lights are white unless otherwise indicated:	ACRO aeronautical	G green	Mo Morse code
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	OBSC obscured
B black	iso isophase	OC occulting	Cr orange
Bn beacon	LT lighthouse	Q quick	R red
C can	M nautical mile	R red	Ra Ref radar refl
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Micro TR microwave tower	Rn radiobeacon
F fixed	Mix marker		
Fl flashing			

Bottom characteristics:	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
Blds boulders	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
bk broken	Gr grass	M mud	S sand
Cy clay			

Miscellaneous:	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubt
AUIH authorized	PA position approximate	Rep reported
ED existence doubtful		
(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.		
(2) Hooks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of sound.		

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

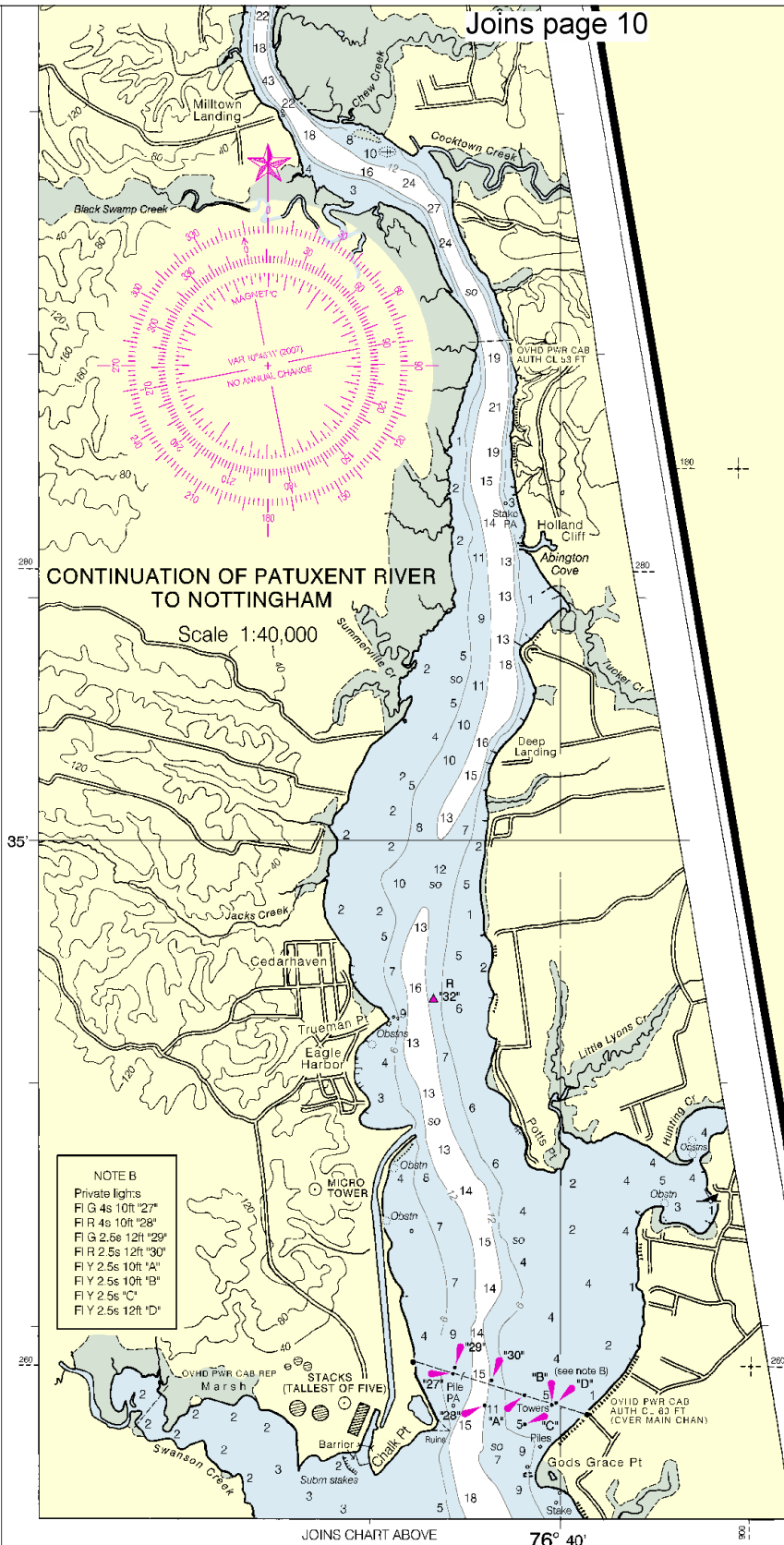
Hydrography and topography by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



NOTE B
Private lights
Fl G 4s 10ft "27"
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Fl Y 2.5s 12ft "D"

JOINS CHART ABOVE

76° 40'

30th Ed., Jul. / 07
12264

Corrected through NM Jul. 14/07
Corrected through LNM Jul. 3/07

CAUTION

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1 2 3
To find SPEED, place one point of the right point or 60 and left point will be

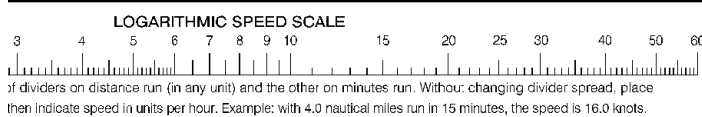
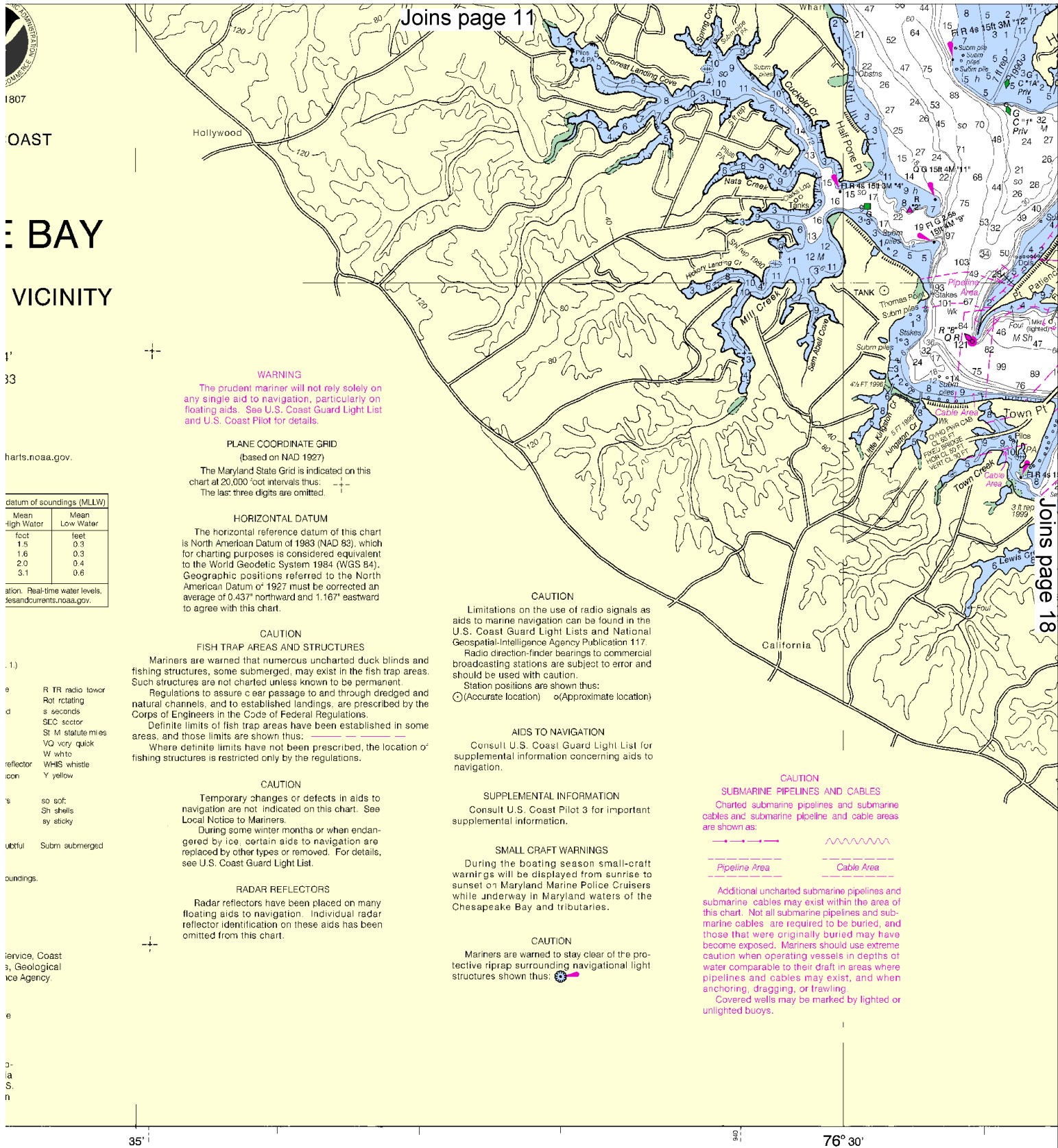


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FEET

NATIONAL

Joins page 12

WARNING
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See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
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ANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
and State Grid is indicated on this
00' foot intervals thus: + +
ree digits are omitted.

ORIZONTAL DATUM
ntial reference datum of this chart
can Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
urposes is considered equivalent
eodetic System 1984 (WGS 84),
ositions referred to the North
um of 1927 must be corrected an
37" northward and 1.167" eastward
this chart.

CAUTION
AS AND STRUCTURES
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tective riprap surrounding navigational light
structures shown thus: *

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas
are shown as:

--- Pipeline Area ---
--- Cable Area ---

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and
submarine cables may exist within the area of
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-
marine cables are required to be buried, and
those that were originally buried may have
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme
caution when operating vessels in depths of
water comparable to their draft in areas where
pipelines and cables may exist, and when
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or
unlighted buoys.

15 20 25 30 40 50 60
minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
foal miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

18



Printed at reduced scale.

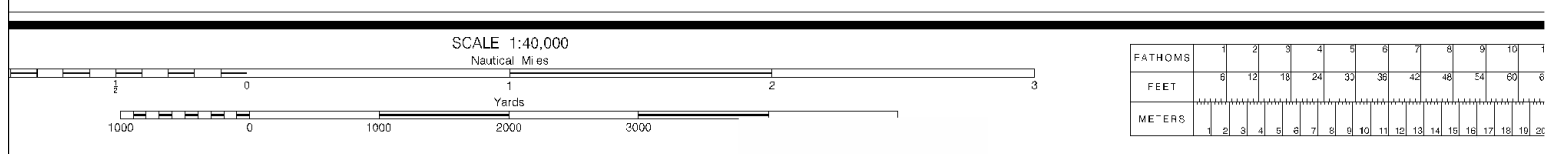
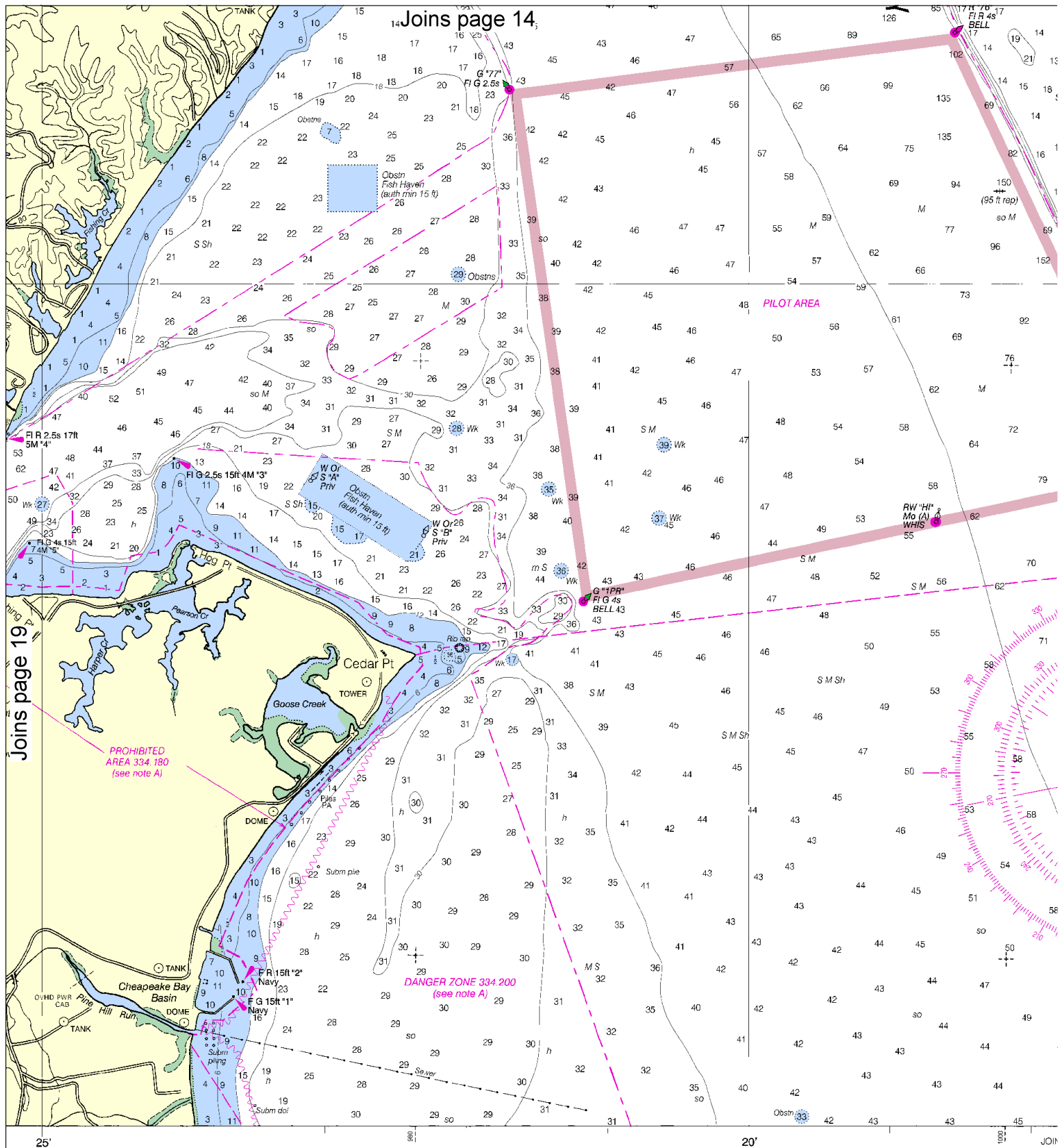
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

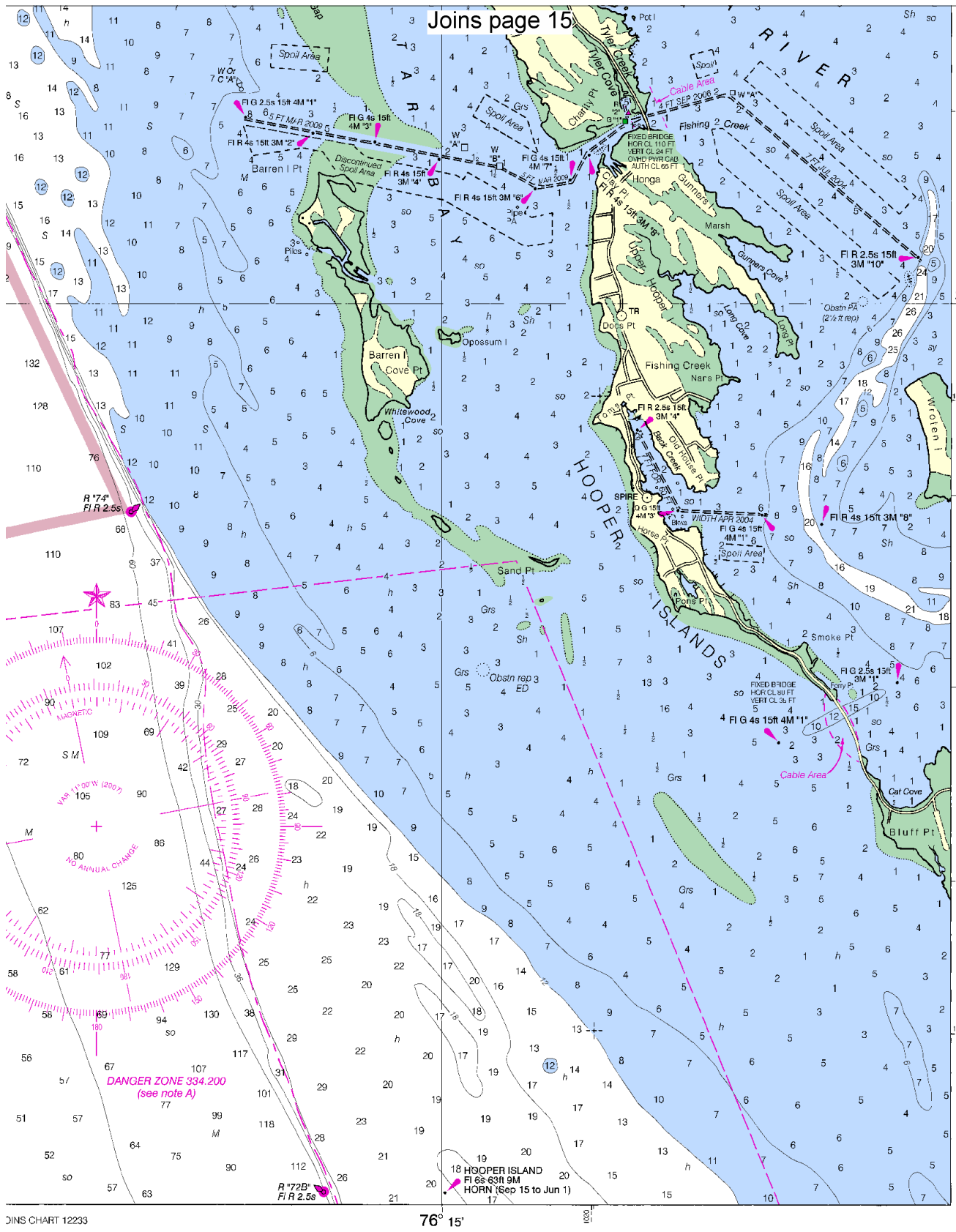
See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	





Joins page 15

JOINS CHART 12261

JOINS CHART 12233



Chesapeake Bay - Patuxent River and Vicinity

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12264



ED. NO. 30



NSN 7642014010319
NGA REFERENCE NO. 12AHA12264

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Intership safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22 – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78 – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 800-418-7314/410-576-2525

Coast Guard Annapolis – 410-267-8108

Coast Guard Little Creek – 757-464-9371/9372

Coast Guard Oxford – 410-397-3103

Maryland Natural Resources Police – 410-260-8888

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

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NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes, producing over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts® (ENCs) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (RNCs) – RNCs are georeferenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts printed in page-sized pieces. The "home edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The "professional edition", containing additional boating, safety, and educational edition is available for NOAA chart agents or over the Internet.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from official NOAA chart agents or downloaded for free at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated each week by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print on Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Chart No. 1, Nautical Chart Symbols – This reference publication depicts basic chart elements and explains nautical chart symbols and abbreviations. Download it for free at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Coast Survey Navigation Managers – These ambassadors to the maritime community maintain a regional presence for NOAA and help identify the challenges facing marine transportation and boating. They are listed at <http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/rep.htm>.

Internet sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.



NOAA, the Nation's Chartmaker